

**FIFTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR
1945**



Honolulu, Hawaii
Published November, 1947

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JUDGE ALFRED STEDMAN HARTWELL

JUDGE ALFRED STEDMAN HARTWELL

Alfred Stedman Hartwell, the author of the following reminiscences, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, June 11, 1836. He attended Harvard College at the same time with such men as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., later Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, William and Henry James. He was awarded membership in Phi Beta Kappa for his scholarship and was graduated in 1858 with the degree of A.B. His law course which followed was interrupted by the Civil War. He enlisted in 1861, serving first as corporal. His ability and courage won for him rapid promotion. In 1864, when he was twenty-eight years old, he was brevetted for gallantry and promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel to Brigadier-General.

When the war was over in 1866, the young Brigadier-General exchanged his uniform for civilian clothes and returned to Harvard where he received his degree of Bachelor of Law the following year. He then began private practice in Boston. His active interest in political affairs secured for him election to the Massachusetts legislature of 1868. But that same year, as he tells us, he left Boston, giving up an assured career there, to try his fortunes in far Hawaii as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He served in this capacity under Kamehameha V, and Lunalilo. Under King Kalakaua, he twice held the office of Attorney General, resigning in 1878 to take up private practice.

But he still took a prominent part in public affairs. The winter of 1890-1891 was spent in Washington in the effort to establish cable connections between Hawaii and the United States. During the turbulent times of Queen Liliuokalani he favored the form of government of the monarchy, if not the monarch, but when the overthrow was accomplished, he was selected to go to Washington again, to work for Annexation. In 1904 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, and three years later became the Chief Justice.

In March, 1911, when he was almost seventy-five years old, he resigned and the following June set out for a long vacation in Europe. But in London he was taken ill, and so returned sooner than he had expected. Clients again thronged to his office, but it was only for a short time that he was able to continue his practice. After an illness of less than a week he died at his home, August 30, 1912.

Judge Hartwell's death was mourned by the entire community. At his funeral the governor and other men of high official position acted as pall-bearers. He was universally respected for his keenness of intellect, independence of thought, and moral and physical

courage. As a lawyer, honesty and justice were his first requirements. His knowledge of law was comprehensive and precise, his briefs were held up as models of brevity and clarity. His quick clever wit, pleasant personality and maturity of judgment made his friendship sought and prized.

On January 10, 1872, Judge Hartwell married Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Smith, daughter of James W. Smith of Kauai. They had seven daughters and one son: Mabel (Mrs. Alfred T. Hartwell), Edith (Mrs. A. W. Carter), Madeline (Mrs. A. F. Judd), Charlotte Lee (Mrs. Charles Chater), Juliette (Mrs. O. L. Sorenson), Charles Atherton Hartwell, Bernice, and Dorothy (Mrs. F. F. Hedemann). All survived him except his wife and daughter Charlotte Lee. The Judge belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, The Military Order of Loyal Legion, Phi Beta Kappa, The University Club of Honolulu, The Metropolitan Club of Washington and The Union Club of Boston.—M.M.

FORTY YEARS OF HAWAII NEI

By JUDGE ALFRED STEDMAN HARTWELL

The acquaintance with Hawaiian life and its conditions, the perspective obtained by a residence of over forty years in Honolulu, for I first landed there September 30, 1868, may perhaps justify my indulging, while the shadows fall longer, in reminiscences of these charming islands of the sea.

As I look back over the years I have lived in Hawaii, I can see that they brought to me much of the best things which would come from living in an older civilization; for the old Hawaii which I knew had taken on much of the grace of form common in European society, while then retaining a large share of the unspoiled and interesting native Hawaiian ways.

The occasion of my coming to Honolulu was an appointment by Kamehameha V. as "First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Vice Chancellor of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands," as the commission read. Chief Justice Allen had been requested by the King to find some one to fill a vacancy on the bench, caused by the death of Judge George M. Robertson. Mr. Allen wrote to his former class-mate at Bowdoin College, Emory Washburn, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and Governor of the State, and then Bussey Professor of law at the Harvard Law School, to make the selection. Mr. Washburn after trying in vain to induce Darwin Ware, George Baldwin and Charles Hurd, eminent lawyers in Boston, to take the place, offered it to myself. Few of those with whom I talked upon the subject encouraged me to come there. The late Richard H. Dana talked to me very pleasantly of his experience here when he was a sailor before the mast. The late Justice Horace Gray told me that I was justified in taking the position. After some weeks of deliberation I decided to come, and on August 15, 1868 started on the long trip, intending an absence of two or three years only, to obtain the new experience, not then knowing that I was making a permanent change of my home.

Among my fellow passengers from San Francisco to Honolulu were C. C. Harris, then Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, afterwards Chief Justice, returning from Washington, where he had sought to negotiate a treaty of Reciprocity, with his amiable wife and loving daughter; John T. Waterhouse, the leading retail merchant of Honolulu, and his wife; Dr. R. W. Wood, returning to visit his old home in which he had made a fortune; and Colonel Z. S. Spaulding, then American Consul in Honolulu. They were all interesting people, and I learned much of them concerning Hawaiian matters.

After we had rounded Diamond Head and were beginning to take in the wonderful beauty of Honolulu, ever fresh and young, the pilot came on board, bringing with him Marshal W. C. Parke, the famous and picturesque lawyer, R. H. Stanley, and Mr. Harris' son, Frank. As we neared the wharf, we saw the crowd which was waiting to greet friends returning from abroad. I was shown the king, Lot Kamehameha, a man of immense proportions, sitting in a basket phaeton, Attorney General Stephen H. Phillips, formerly of Massachusetts, standing by his side. There also were James W. Austin from Charlestown, and his wife, who was Miss Sleeper of Boston, who, as I soon learned, had come to invite me to their house. Everybody gave me a hearty welcome and I was made to feel as much at home as in a New England town. The Austins told me that everything had been arranged for me if I was a married man and had brought my wife, to stay with them. If alone, I was to go with Mr. Phillips, and I was taken in charge by the Attorney-General at his cottage, still standing near the Hawaiian Hotel [1903] known as "Penhallow Cottage," until after a few days, when I went to live with Mrs. Dominis, mother of John O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu.

The old lady's personality is never forgotten by her friends. Until her death she kept on hoping that some day her lost sailor husband would come back, and resolved that when he came he would find her in the house or garden, which she never left for an hour. The Governor's wife, Lydia, afterwards the Queen, and her husband lived with his mother. They were all very kind to me. I called her Lydia, and as I did not go to the palace while she was Queen, I never called her by any other name.

I began at once to study the Hawaiian language with such success that in holding the circuit court at Lahaina at the December term of 1868 I charged the native jury in their own language, briefly to be sure, but I believe they understood the charge, which is more than can always be said of the juries who listen to the elaborate present day instructions.

ISLAND SOCIAL LIFE

From my first acquaintance with island society I recognized its good form and fine etiquette. There was the round of official dinners, balls and receptions at the palace and at the houses of ministers, judges and members of the diplomatic and consular corps, to which townspeople, visiting strangers and naval officers were invited. During the visits of the Duke of Edinburgh and his party, of a Japanese Embassy, of the Australian frigate *Donau*, and of American, English and Russian admirals with staff and fleet officers, there was no end of brilliant festivities. But the charm of the semi-tropical life was in the hospitality and friendliness of the

people, native as well as foreign, shown to the stranger within their gates no less than to each other. Naval officers of any nationality were welcomed, but it was to the officers under the old flag that the homes of American residents were most freely opened. It would be like going over the old navy list to recall the friendly days with Admirals Turner, Winslow, Shubrick, Murray, Kimberly, and Brown, Captains Clitz, Gheradi, Franklin, Johnson, Erben, Irwin, Skerrett, Sampson, and Glass, Surgeons Brown, Wood and Van Reyphen, Chief Engineers Fletcher and Smith and a host of others, most of whom have long since become admirals or passed away.

In going the circuits one met very interesting people. The "beach comber," who had left seafaring and made for himself a Hawaiian home with a native wife was often a man of fine character. He reared very tenderly his "dusky brood," giving them the scanty advantages within his reach. Honest blacksmiths, coopers, carpenters, cabinet makers and watchmakers came from this class, but they have passed away and their places cannot be filled. Then there were men of refinement and gentle birth to be found in out-of-the-way places, on whose tables lay the London quarterly magazines and the latest books. One imagined that it often was home troubles that had made them wanderers. At the circuit at Lahaina, to which I first went, the clerk of the court told me that when a lad in Scotland he used to take law papers to Sir Walter Scott. The clerk knew Arabic, we were told, as well as modern languages, but he was a mystery. After his death it was found that he had been an attaché at the British legation in Constantinople, and owing to a domestic affliction had come here under an assumed name.

Honolulu was a city of delightful homes. Among them one delights to recall those of the Damons, Armstrongs, Baldwins, Cookes, Parkers, Castles, Parkes, Allens, Alexanders, Bishops, Wilders, Carters, Judds, Dicksons, Patys, Makees, Browns, McKibbens, Mists, Greens, Atkinsons, Austins, Halls, Waterhouses.

MISSIONARIES—ROMAN CATHOLICS

The service to the Hawaiian race rendered by American missionaries and their families has seldom been appreciated except by members of the evangelical church. The world has either regarded them as unduly zealous in trying to convert the race to narrow doctrinal views or else has treated the missionary element with derision and even as a positive hindrance to Hawaiian development. To a considerable extent this belief is due to the fact that visitors to the islands have often thought they could live with women with immunity, without losing social standing, in a way which would not be allowed in the homes from which they came, and such people have resented missionary interference with their lusts. Undoubtedly the Andover Creed, as treated fifty years ago, required stricter

observances than now prevail. But the missionaries, who were living when I first came here, seemed to me, even with my Unitarian views, to be very kindly, sensible, practical people. I enjoyed the acquaintance in Honolulu of Rev. B. W. Parker and his worthy family, of the venerable Artemas Bishop, who told me of his college days with William H. Seward at Auburn, N. Y.; on Hawaii I knew the Hilo clergyman Titus Coan and Father Lyman, Father Lyons in his lonely hermitage at Waimea, and Mr. Paris at Kealahakua; on Maui were the genial Father Alexander from a Kentucky family who had held slaves and Father Green, a vigorous abolitionist; on Kauai Wilcox, Rice and Johnson had passed away, but Rowell, Dole, former president of Oahu College, father of Judge Dole, and my father-in-law, Dr. James W. Smith, still remained. They were men of the highest intelligence, and, assisted by their devoted wives, gave their best efforts to helping Hawaiians to live clean decent lives, teaching the young the rudiments, instructing girls how to sew and keep homes in order and boys in habits of industry. The missionary life which I saw, especially upon Kauai, always seemed to me to be the ideal life. There was but little money, but in course of years the families had secured many of the best books for their reading; the young people enjoyed the free open air, horse-back rides and country picnics. It was a thoroughly wholesome, simple and most useful life they lived.

I have always enjoyed the society of the Roman Catholic clergy in these islands from the serene and altogether charming Bishop Maigret to the present Bishop Liebert. Especially do I recall Father Pouzot of Hilo and Father Valentine of Wailuku, the latter of whom knew and appreciated a glass of honest claret. The ceremonials of the Romish church and perhaps its most intimate relations with its flock have always appealed to the Hawaiians more favorably than, in the phrase of an old friend of mine, "cold Calvinism" could ever do.

MARRIAGE AND VISIT HOME

On January 10, 1872, my wedding day, my father died, but I did not know of his death until we got to San Francisco in the latter part of February, on our wedding journey to South Natick. We found my mother very feeble. She lingered, lovingly cared for by my dear wife [Charlotte Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James W. Smith of Koloa, Kauai], as well as by my sister Martha, until June 11, 1872, my own birthday, when she died.

Friends were very kind to us while East. Governor Washburn and his wife gave us a reception in Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hale gave us a dinner at their house in Exeter Street, Boston. The Brewers entertained us in their Jamaica Plain home, the Lees at Templeton, my uncle Amos Perry in Providence,

Lottie's aunt Sarah Knapp at Hartford, the Gibbonses in New York, the Kinsleys and Colonel Frank Lee in Boston, the Sedgwicks in Syracuse.

I settled up my mother's estate and my father's and we returned to Honolulu in the following August, hired the house in which Minister Stevens afterwards lived, on Nuuanu Street, and began housekeeping. I had one bed room set, and bought another of John Brewer, with a parlor set of his, all of which he and I had used when we lived together in the Penhallow cottage, and also when we kept house with Mr. H. A. Peirce, U. S. Minister Resident, in the Paty cottage which used to stand mauka of the Faxon Bishop house in Nuuanu valley. At that time Chief Justice Allen lived on the Faxon Bishop lot, but his house was burnt many years after while in the ownership of Bishop.

In beginning housekeeping after our return from South Natick in August 1872, my sister-in-law Lena [afterwards Mrs. William Waterhouse] lived with us while going to Oahu College. We had Nellie Holokai for a maid, a very intelligent half-white girl, a Chinese cook and a native yard and stable man. We brought back with us a buggy I had bought in Boston.

I think it was in the following October that my wife went to Koloa, on a visit to her parents. I went there in November, and on my return to Honolulu found that Kamehameha V. had died December 11th, and that Lunalilo was succeeding to the throne.

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

The judiciary department was made up of a supreme court with appellate and also original jurisdiction consisting of a chief justice and two associated justices, each of whom in Honolulu held jury and jury-waived trials, sat at chambers in equity, probate, bankruptcy and admiralty, and, with a circuit judge, held nisi prius trials at the four circuits on Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. There were police courts in Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo and district magistrates throughout the group, who usually were native Hawaiians. The bar included several well trained American and English lawyers and some bright native lawyers who showed much skill in the numerous probate and ejectment cases of the day. Decrees of final distribution being regarded as determining the inheritance of land were keenly contested. Jury trials, held as at common law, were not protracted. Business men did not shirk jury duty. Instead of the inquisition of jurors' qualifications the judge asked them upon their voir dire whether any were related to or connected with the parties or had formed any opinion which would prevent them from giving an impartial verdict, and unless special disqualifying case was shown the jury was sworn.

There were no long arguments during the trial, rulings being made promptly. Instructions were given in clear and easily understood terms instead of complicated legal essays which mainly serve for exceptions by which counsels seek to avoid a verdict. The judge did not hesitate to comment upon the evidence while telling the jury that they were to pass upon the facts. Upon the whole, justice was well administered in those days. The system of law was not, I am happy to say, the code system, but that of the common law of England, the procedure being similar to that of Massachusetts. I brought the Massachusetts reports with me and found that cases were prepared and decided about as they would be in that state. There was much admiralty practice, and in this as in equity cases, a New England lawyer found himself quite at home.

The new law concerning domestic relations had displaced the ancient customs of the Hawaiian family group which included polyandry and the adoption of children, and generally but little has remained of the customary law except the system of water rights, apportioned according to certain hours and days for use upon the kalo lands which required thorough irrigation.

There was no interference by the king with the judiciary, the constitutional provision that the executive, legislative and judicial departments should be kept distinct being carefully observed. The constitution allowed the king, his cabinet or the legislative assembly to obtain the opinions of the justices of the supreme court upon the validity of proposed measures, and this was frequently done. A similar provision is found in the constitutions of several states. The only suggestion which Kamehameha V. ever gave to me was to send his chamberlain, Major Prendergast, in full uniform to tell me that it would please His Majesty if Major Charles H. Judd should be appointed administrator of the estate of Queen Dowager Kalama. I told him to say to His Majesty that he had delivered his message, whereupon he retired rather awkwardly, for Prendergast knew this was going a little too far.

KAMEHAMEHA V.

When Kamehameha V. succeeded his brother, he tried in vain to secure an amendment to the Constitution of 1852, to provide for a single house legislative assembly in place of the two houses, nobles and elected representatives, sitting separately, each of course being a check upon the other. His object was to exercise more control over the legislature than he could do when the houses sat separately. The Constitution granted in 1852 by Kamehameha III. provided in what manner amendments could be made; but it was claimed by Kamehameha V. that when Kamehameha III. signed his Constitution, he declared that he would change it him-

self if he thought it ought to be changed and under this claim the change was made in 1864 by Kamehameha V.

I think that during his reign he made no other interference with the legislative functions of the Government, and that he never interfered with the judiciary. He left the executive functions to his cabinet, and gave them his confidence. During his reign and that of Lunalilo and for two or three years of Kalakaua's, cabinets once made up were kept in office. There were no civil service rules, but officials appointed in their several departments by the cabinet ministers were not removed for political causes, and this was true until Kalakaua got under the influence of scheming adventurers.

Kamehameha's cabinet were Charles Coffin Harris from Portsmouth, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Stephen H. Phillips from Salem, Attorney General, each of them Harvard graduates; John Mott-Smith from Plymouth, afterwards Hawaiian Minister to Washington, Minister of Finance; and Ferdinand Hutchinson, a bluff Britisher, whose grand-uncle, I think he told me, had fought under Lord Howe at Bunker Hill, Minister of the Interior,—all men of fine character.

I used to hear a good deal said of the influence of a sorceress upon Kamehameha V. After his death the woman consulted me about a ring which she said he had given her, and which his executors would not let her take. I asked her whether she used to talk about public matters with the King, and she declared that she never did. She said that the reason he wanted her with him was that she was expert in the native massage, or *lomi lomi*.

LUNALILO

Lunalilo's cabinet, who were men of the highest standing, were Charles R. Bishop, husband of the beloved Princess Pauahi, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Albert F. Judd, afterwards Chief Justice for many years, Attorney General; E. O. Hall of missionary affiliations, Minister of Finance; and Robert Stirling, a Scotch civil engineer, Minister of the Interior.

During Lunalilo's short reign, General Schofield visited Honolulu, accompanied by General Ingalls, formerly Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army, and Colonel Alexander, of the U. S. Engineers. They came on the *Benicia* with Admiral Pennock. General Schofield stayed with us a week at our residence on Nuuanu Street, during which time we gave him two official dinners, at the first of which the King attended.

During the latter part of Lunalilo's reign, while he was lying very ill at the marine residence of Queen Emma at Waikiki, the barracks mutiny occurred. The household troops refused to do duty or obey orders, owing to some dissatisfaction concerning their food. The town was greatly excited, and an attempt was made to

keep the soldiers under a guard of citizen volunteers, as some people thought that if they got out into the town they might make trouble. I advised the King to disband them, and he did. Governor Dominis and I went into the barracks and told the men that they were disbanded, and were no longer soldiers, and were to go home. They did this, and there was no further trouble.

Lunalilo's great misfortune was his excessive drinking. There was nothing dishonest in his nature; on the contrary, he was a man of many fine traits. After he became King he gave up the habit of drinking, and I do not recall that he resumed it before his death. With him ended the Kamehameha line.

Lunalilo died in the house of Queen Dowager Kalama, which stood on the mauka side of the road mauka of the palace yard. I called upon him a few days before he died and talked with him about appointing his successor, suggesting to him that it would save a great deal of trouble if he should make an appointment, whether Queen Emma or Kalakaua. At the mention of Kalakaua's name he ground his teeth in rage—could not bear him. I had learned from Mr. Charles R. Bishop that Mrs. Bishop, the Princess Pauahi, would under no circumstances accept the position of queen. I do not know why Lunalilo did not appoint Queen Emma, for he was very fond of her, and so were the natives. Possibly he thought that the choice should be made by vote of the legislative assembly.

KALAKAUA

Upon Lunalilo's death the cabinet asked my opinion on the important question whether to summon to the legislature the members who had just been elected, or the old members, the answer depending upon whether their two years' term of office began with their election or when they were assembled and qualified. I advised that the old legislature was the proper one to call. The only precedent I had was the first Congress of the United States. The term of office of the members of that Congress dated from the 24th of March, when Congress assembled, and not from the date of election. If my advice had been followed, it would have meant the election of Emma, for the old members of the legislature wished her to be queen. The cabinet, however, were otherwise advised, by Mr. R. H. Stanley, who was Governor Dominis' attorney, and who knew, as Dominis did, that the election of Kalakaua as king depended upon calling the new legislature. The newly elected representatives were summoned and, mainly at the instance of Samuel G. Wilder, a prominent American, voted for Kalakaua, causing a serious riot which was quelled by a naval force landed from the American war vessels in port commanded by Captains Skerrett and Belknap.

Kalakaua was a tricky, shifty, uncertain character, exceedingly polite in his ways, fond of making himself agreeable. When I first

came to Honolulu he did what he called studying law for a while in my office. He used to walk in in the morning and sit down to the work I gave him, but he used to disappear pretty soon, and I did not see him again until the next day. I told him that he had got to study for three years if he wanted to be admitted to the bar. He took occasion while I was away at the Coast in March, 1869, to get admitted to practice. When I asked him, on my return, why he did that, he said he knew he couldn't get admitted if he waited until I returned.

In the latter part of Lunalilo's life, Kalakaua devised a scheme of being appointed to an expected vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, and wrote to me that he wished me to help him get the place, because he thought it would help him to be elected king. Of course it was preposterous, and I wrote to him not to think about the thing again.

I had been in the habit, in common with many others, of calling him David. He was a badly scared man and had hid in Dr. Trousseau's house during the election. As soon as he heard of the result he sent a constable to my house to say that he wanted to see me.

He consulted me about making up his first cabinet. Everything turned then, as it always did in the monarchy until Liliuokalani's time, upon finding a competent attorney general. I suggested C. C. Harris, A. F. Judd and R. H. Stanley; but the King was unwilling to appoint any one of them. I left him and returned to my office, not intending to go into his cabinet, as I preferred the bench; but finding that C. C. Harris was full of wrath that he was not called, and knowing that through Keelikolani he could cause a disturbance, if he wished to do so, (in fact, he told me that he would), I went back to Kalakaua and told him I would go into his cabinet with my associate on the bench, H. A. Widemann, for Minister of the Interior, Wm. L. Green, who had been British Vice-Consul, for Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Governor Nahaolelua of Maui for Minister of Finance, and that he could put Mr. Harris in my place on the bench, and Mr. Judd in Widemann's place. Kalakaua was fearful that Mr. Green would not be a safe man for him, for Green, and also the McKibben family, into which he had married, were all Queen Emma people. I assured the King, however, that if Mr. Green took office he would find him in every way satisfactory, as he did find him.

After the leaders in the riot had been prosecuted and convicted, I felt that I could properly leave the cabinet, as things had quieted down. I told the King that I wished to resign. He urged me to stay and gave me an opportunity, if I wished to do so, to have any different arrangement made about the cabinet. I knew that my associates in the cabinet wished to retain office, and I did not intend to disturb them. The result, however, was that in the new make-up, Mr. Widemann was left out.

I went then into the practice of law, taking an office over Dr. Hoffman's drug store, which stood where Bishop & Co.'s Bank now is. [In 1908, the makai-waikiki corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant Streets.] W. O. Smith, who was then Sheriff of Maui, was my first office assistant, together with J. Porter Green, acting as Hawaiian interpreter, and J. M. Monsarrat as office student.

In December, 1876, I was again persuaded to go into the cabinet,—this time with Henry Carter, afterwards sent as Minister to Washington, when he was succeeded by Henry A. Peirce, in the Foreign Office; Dr. J. Mott-Smith in the Interior and John Kapena, Finance. The cabinet held until July, 1878, when it was dismissed at the instance of Claus Spreckels. He was lending the King money and had got the idea that I was opposing his water franchise scheme. It was the best thing for me to get out as the practice of law brought several times the salary of attorney general. I took no public office again under the monarchy.

PEARL HARBOR AND THE RECIPROCITY TREATY

During the visit of General Schofield in 1873, while staying at my house he told me that his object in coming to Honolulu, not made known generally, was at President Grant's request to see whether the United States could acquire a long time lease or a cession of Pearl Harbor, of which a survey by Colonel Alexander of the Engineers and Lieutenant Bainbridge Hoff of Admiral Pennock's staff, was being made, and asked my suggestions. I referred the matter to our chief justice, E. H. Allen, who communicated with the cabinet with the result that an offer of a long lease of the harbor was made to the United States minister resident, Henry A. Peirce. When this became known opposition among the natives, which was stirred up by Walter M. Gibson and a few Englishmen, became so acute that the offer was withdrawn. In 1876 a treaty of reciprocity was negotiated, by which, in return for the remission of sugar and other duties, the Hawaiian government agreed that the harbor should go to no other foreign power.

In the [United States] senate discussion of the McKinley free sugar bill in the summer of 1890, at which I was an interested listener, to the remark of Senator Dolph of Oregon that the treaty had cost the United States \$49,000,000, Senator Frye called out "and cheap enough." I think Frye was right, for he must have known the public motive for that treaty, which was to prevent Hawaii from ceding its fine harbor facilities, and eventually its sovereignty to England with the possibility of war between the two great powers ensuing for the control of this commanding position in the mid-Pacific. The danger to our western coast from a hostile fleet in possession of a harbor at Hawaii was evident then as it still is.

Whether free sugar has been an unmixed blessing to Hawaii depends, like so many other things, upon the point of view. A few plantations, barely existing when the treaty came, revived, and many others were started, taking the place of other industries such as sisal, tobacco and rubber which only of late have been attracting attention. The fortune which Claus Spreckels and his sons made in Hawaii was originally due to the sugar tariff, and all of this money made here and much of that made by German and English planting interests has been invested elsewhere than in Hawaii. And yet it is due solely to the prosperity, induced by the treaty, that Hawaii has developed from the era of taro and rice patches, grass huts and a few cattle roaming over its now cultivated cane fields.

The whaling business had died out owing to the destruction of vessels by the Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* and the loss of others in the Arctic ice pinch, and there was little chance for anything except grass to grow in the streets of Honolulu. It is due to the treaty that the splendid educational facilities furnished to the children of all nationalities in the group, the good roads and bridges, railway and inter-island transportation and all the other adjuncts of a highly civilized life have come. Money has been made out of the soil with rude oriental labor, it is true, but it was the only kind obtainable, although efforts were made to get German, Negro and Scandinavian labor.

Under an English protectorate, if that had ever been our fate, we should not have gone the way of the West India islands, like Jamaica and St. Katharines, for instance, for Americans born here would not have laid aside their civic ideals under any regime. But, whether for good or ill, Hawaii became prosperous in time, and as Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked, its adventurous spirit disdained native domination. In 1887 came the first outbreak resulting in King Kalakaua yielding and signing a new constitution by which the exercise of royal power was made subject to the advice of cabinet ministers. But when his sister, Liliuokalani, came to the throne there was trouble. She was not as timid as her brother and thought she could reestablish the long disused absolute power of the Kamehamehas. Her mistake caused the loss of her throne in the revolution of January, 1893, upon her dismissing a conservative cabinet and attempting to promulgate a new constitution.

ENGLAND CLAIMS UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY

In 1887 the British Minister, Major Wodehouse, demanded under the parity clause in the treaty with England that goods imported from his country should have the same exemption from duties which the reciprocity treaty gave to American goods. Find-

ing that a similar suggestion had been made by England in 1847, when the treaty with the *Zoll Verein* was completed, and knowing that England could not give the reciprocal benefits Hawaii would receive under the American treaty, I did not hesitate as attorney general to advise the king to disregard the claim. Nothing further came of it, although Mr. Henry Carter, Minister of Foreign Affairs, thinking that serious results might follow went to England to endeavor to get the claim withdrawn. The effort was not successful, but the claim was pigeon-holed, no doubt, to be used if there should be occasion to make a row.

CAUSE OF THE OVERTHROW

It is one of the glaring errors of contemporaneous history that ascribes the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy to the greed of American sugar planters, foreseeing the termination of the free sugar treaty and scheming for annexation in order to have a permanent market for their otherwise duty protected product. This error was largely owing to the official report made by Commissioner Blount, sent by President Cleveland to investigate conditions after the overthrow. Blount appeared to me to regard the revolution as a sordid Yankee trick. The coup d'etat was mainly due to Lorrin A. Thurston, who was not concerned with sugar men, whose vigorous mentality carried others not connected with planting interests along with him in his conviction that the queen's government had become a menace to the lives and property of Americans. The majority of planters, especially German and English houses, were against annexation, although after the revolution was accomplished they, in the interest of peace and order, supported the Provisional Government and the subsequently formed Republic. The American planters who joined the movement were of the opinion that anything, including lower profits on sugar under American labor laws, was better than the unstable political condition of the monarchy. The Wilson tariff bill, replacing sugar duties removed in 1890 by the McKinley bill, was yet to appear. The men who were with Thurston had his high ideals. They were young and hopeful and believed that annexation would come soon bringing peace and stability. I was unable to agree with them. Things were bad enough, to be sure, and I felt great mistrust of the queen and contempt for the palace party, but I did not think that a violent change of government and of the fundamental law was required or was wise, and therefore I declined to join in attempting it. I suggested that there was precedent for declaring the throne vacant, in which case, under the constitution, the Princess Kaiulani, a charming young woman then in her minority, would have succeeded to the throne, and until she should come of age, as provided by the constitution, the cabinet would have charge

of affairs. With this view, Mr. S. B. Dole, to whom I made the suggestion, agreed. But it was not accepted by the committee of public safety, and as I could not consistently with my views on the subject of a justifiable rebellion or a revolution, have anything to do with it, I took no part in the overthrow of the monarchy. After the thing was done there was nothing but annexation which would make for permanent peace, and I did all that I could to help it forward.

NO CONSPIRACY WITH MINISTER STEVENS TO BRING ABOUT ANNEXATION

There is no particle of foundation for the calumny that there was a conspiracy between the United States Minister, John L. Stevens, and Thurston and his friends to bring about a disturbance which would lead to a revolution culminating in the overthrow of the monarchy and annexation. Commissioner Blount's report contains many such statements, two of which, one by Charles T. Gulick and another by Dr. George Trousseau, were that I had myself been plotting with Thurston, Castle and others at the Minister's house. Both were utterly devoid of truth. I never met any of those men at Mr. Stevens'. That annexation was likely to come some time in the future was frequently said in Honolulu from the time when I first went there. King Kalakaua once talked about it and considered abdicating and going abroad to live. On the day in the summer of 1889, when Robert Wilcox with a party of two hundred natives broke into the palace grounds with the pretended object of displacing Kalakaua and putting Liliuokalani in his place, the king took refuge at his boathouse. While the Wilcox party and the Honolulu Rifles were interchanging shots and the city was in a condition bordering on terror, Kalakaua proposed to Captain Woodward of the *Adams* to be taken aboard at a certain signal.

So far from Stevens and Thurston or any other Americans conspiring for the dethronement of the queen, their anxiety was lest disturbances might result from the discordant elements among the Hawaiians which would render life and property insecure. Among the Americans in Hawaii, and I knew nearly all of them, there was not one of my acquaintance unless it was Dr. John S. McGrew—and I was not certain whether to take him seriously—who advocated or wished annexation as long as Hawaiian authority could secure the public peace.

In April of 1892 a conspiracy to dethrone the queen was charged against V. V. Ashford, the half-white Wilcox, and some eighteen other Hawaiians. The charge was dismissed on the ground of failure to produce two witnesses to the same overt act, and Ashford, by advice of his counsel, fled the country. It was in con-

sequence of such signs of coming disaster that about that time Thurston went to Washington to sound Blaine and members of Congress as to the attitude of the United States government in the event of an outbreak. This has been cited as a sign of a conspiracy against the queen's government. I joined with others in paying the expense of his trip. A conspiracy against the Hawaiian government was not thought of, but our object was to learn what could be done if the "dictator" should attempt to usurp the throne.

THE QUEEN'S OFFER TO SELL OUT—ABDICATION

Immediately after the commissioners of the Provisional Government left for Washington in hope of obtaining annexation, Paul Neumann, as agent of the queen, went there with authority to sell to the United States all her rights in Hawaii. Learning on his arrival that Cleveland would not agree to annex, he did not use his power-of-attorney.

While the queen was under arrest by the Provisional Government, Paul Neumann, Sam Parker, her last foreign minister, and Charles Wilson, the ex-marshal, came to my office with a request, which they said was by her authority, that I draw her abdication. I did this and had three separate drafts made with changes to meet suggestions they brought to me from her. No one else but Stanley, my confidential clerk, knew of this until she formally acknowledged the instrument before a notary, in the presence of Neumann, Parker, Irwin, Widemann, Iaukea and myself. I took a lot of trouble in the matter, and gratuitously, and yet the queen in her Hawaii book says that she was deceived and that I was acting as the attorney for the other side. I think, however, that this was said for her by Palmer, who got up her book, for she knew better. I am waiting for her to correct the statement.

SUBMARINE CABLES

By chapter 27 of the Session Laws of 1887 the Hawaiian legislature authorized the making of a contract for a submarine cable from the western coast of North America and Australia, with an annual subsidy of \$20,000 for fifteen years. The contractor, Audley Coote, doing nothing, a company was formed in 1889, making me its president, which secured a contract for three years within which to lay a cable to the Pacific coast, with an annual subsidy of \$20,000 for twenty years thereafter if the cable should then be laid. The first estimated cost was \$1,500,000, one-third of which Hawaii was to furnish on condition that the United States would provide the rest. This assurance our minister in Washington, Mr. Carter, had received from Secretary Blaine, which was as far as official recommendation would go. Later estimates made in Lon-

don upon expert specifications advanced the cost to \$3,000,000. I embarked upon the cable enterprise with the highest hope of its success and with the utmost enthusiasm, and spent the winter of 1890-91 in laying the subject before a congressional committee. There was no money, as I soon found, to be made in promoting cable legislation, for appropriations required tenders to be made on which the principal cable construction companies, then in France and England, would make their bids. But I knew that cable communication with the coast would ensure stability in the affairs of Hawaii, accruing greatly to the advantage of us all. And, moreover, it was then and still is my firm conviction that if the cable had been laid, the disturbances which ended the monarchy would have been quelled by cable instructions from Washington. But the effort was fruitless. The senate by a strong majority voted \$3,000,000 for a cable, and the house committee on foreign affairs strongly recommended it. The only reason why the Republican house rejected the bill was, as I have good reason to believe, Secretary Blaine and Republican leaders had fallen out with each other, and this was believed to be Mr. Blaine's pet measure which the party leaders did not care to favor. Years after Speaker Reed told me he wished they had postponed annexing Hawaii by laying the cable.

In July of 1898 I obtained a cable franchise from General James S. Scrymser, in J. P. Morgan's interest, with no subsidy, giving exclusive cabling right with Japan. These cables would have been laid in six months, but for the fact that the franchise was contingent upon its non-disapproval before the end of the year by the state department. On the last day of December General Scrymser was told by Secretary Hay that to his great regret he had to disapprove it at the request of the commissioners appointed to report a bill for organizing the Territory. It was not for five years after that the Mackay cables were laid.

WHY SENATOR HOAR CHANGED HIS MIND ABOUT HAWAII

It was understood that Senator Hoar was opposed to annexation, as well as to imperialism in general. On my return from Boston, I received, December 8, 1897, in New York, a telegram from Thurston, who, with F. M. Hatch and J. B. Castle, was in Washington, "Extremely important for you to come if only for a day or two." On arriving there I learned that they had heard of Mr. Hoar's attitude and wished me to see him, which I did, with the result that I found him unwilling to annex Hawaii. This accorded with Edward Atkinson's remark, made to me a day or two before, that the senator would not consent to annexing Hawaii "unless the welfare of the country require it." I then

wrote to General Schofield, who was in Florida, as follows: "The opponents of the annexation of Hawaii here, I see, take the bull by the horns, by denying the strategic importance to the United States, of the possession of Hawaii, and claiming that its possession will only be a source of weakness to us, and making us more vulnerable. I was told last week by a friend of Senator Hoar's in Boston, that the Senator is in doubt on this very point, and I infer that his vote and influence will be for or against annexing Hawaii according as he shall believe that the possession of Hawaii, is or is not, required for the full protection and defense of our Pacific Coast . . . Recalling your own expression of opinion to myself in the early days in Honolulu in 1873, and also when the Treaty of Reciprocity with Hawaii was under discussion at the Grand Hotel in 1876, I now take the liberty of asking you if you will address a note to Senator Hoar giving him your opinion upon this subject. It is the general, or the professed belief of the opponents of Annexation, that the Army and Navy men in taking up Annexation are simply talking up the Army and Navy, but this I am confident is what no man will think or say of yourself. I believe that such a letter from you at the present juncture, may even be the turning point of the question of Annexation, for it is not merely Senator Hoar who takes this view, but several other gentlemen, including Senator Morrill of Vermont, I believe." The general telegraphed, "Have written as requested." After writing a similar letter to Captain Mahan I continued my journey home, to learn afterwards that to the surprise of many of his constituents the senator came out in the senate debate in favor of annexation. Probably he was led by Schofield's and Mahan's letters to consider that the welfare of the country required this course.

The treaty of annexation sent to the senate by Harrison in 1893, was recalled by Cleveland, and it was not until the Spanish War that the joint resolution, presented by Newlands in the house and Morgan in the senate, was adopted July 7, 1898.

If these reminiscences, coming after a life too busy for taking notes, appear like the sailor boy's dream in which "fancy each scene gaily covered with flowers, and restored every rose but secreted its thorn," it is because Hawaii had brought to me so many blessings that I prefer to recall only the best features of the old days.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

February 26, 1946

The 54th annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society was held on Tuesday, February 26, 1946, at 8:00 o'clock P.M., in the auditorium of the Library of Hawaii.

Present were: Trustees—President J. Garner Anthony, presiding; Recording Secretary Maude Jones; Bernice Judd, Kenneth Emory and Gregg Sinclair.

About fifty members were present.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, February 23, 1945, were read and approved.

President Anthony stated that, as the President's report would be printed in the annual report, the reading of it would be dispensed with.

The Secretary read the report of the Treasurer which is summarized as follows:

Income, including balance in commercial account as of 2-22-45.....	\$1,127.12
Disbursements	154.35
	<hr/>
Balance in commercial account 2-22-46.....	\$ 972.77
Endowment Fund	\$2,998.77
Assets	\$7,496.09

It was voted that the report of the Treasurer be approved, subject to audit.

In the absence of the Chairman and members of the Nominating Committee, the Secretary submitted their report:

For President, for a term of one year: Samuel Wilder King.

Three Trustees, for a term of two years: Kenneth Emory, Bernice Judd, John T. Waterhouse (renominations).

It was moved that the report of the Nominating Committee be accepted, the nominations closed (there being no nominations from the floor), and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary reported that the ballot had been cast. The following officers were elected unanimously:

President, Samuel Wilder King;

Trustees (re-elected), Kenneth Emory, Bernice Judd, John T. Waterhouse.

The Chairman introduced President Gregg M. Sinclair of the University of Hawaii who spoke briefly on "Ten Points of Interest, or High Lights in the History of the Hawaiian Historical Society," beginning with its inauguration in 1891 and following through its fifty-four years of progress. This included such prominent men as Charles R. Bishop, Sanford B. Dole, J. S. Emerson and Dr. Hyde, who had sponsored the society's organization. Among its corresponding members had been Robert Louis Stevenson as well as prominent historians and members of the United States Congress. He referred to a few outstanding papers published by the Society and of their value to historians and students. President Sinclair spoke of the aims and purposes of the Society and urged the deposit with the Hawaiian Historical Society of papers and other material on Hawaii and Polynesia. He stressed the value of cooperation between the Historical Society and other libraries and pledged such cooperation by the library of the University of Hawaii.

Colonel Edwin H. Bryan was the next speaker. His subject was "food for thought" on the past and future of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Colonel Bryan displayed carefully prepared charts showing first; the four points of organization and purpose of the Society. Second; a table covering the entire period of the existence of the Society, showed by years (a) membership, (b) the income, (c) expenditures, (d) difference between income and expenditures, (e) presidents of the Society. The third chart covered the ten year period, 1931-1941, showed the source of income, the purposes of expenditures, and the percent for each.

After explaining the charts, Colonel Bryan offered suggestions for changes in the amounts of expenditures; recommended the printing of more papers in abstract form rather than full text; engaging a full-time librarian; more frequent meetings of the Society; greater publicity and increase in membership. He pointed out that now was the time for the Historical Society to come forward and cover the whole Pacific area; that it had rivals in the Pacific Coast historical societies. He held that this Society should serve as a clearing-house for historical information on the Pacific. It should not be a task to get people to contribute papers for publication, but rather it should be a privilege for people to offer such papers.

Mrs. Kathryn Stydham gave a brief account of the War Records Depository and its work in gathering all possible data relative to Hawaii's part in the war.

President Anthony stated that he had scanned the by-laws of the Society and found nothing wrong in their construction, but recommended a special meeting for discussion of suggested changes.

A general discussion followed on the classes of membership and raise in membership fees in order to employ a full-time librarian. Mr. Emory suggested sustaining members who might pay \$10 a year dues. Judge Frear suggested that this matter be referred to the Trustees.

Mr. Martin Alan suggested each member contribute rather than a few. Miss Margaret Titcomb recommended an increase in membership, including junior, or student membership, and advocated advertising the Society and its work.

It was stated that a librarian could not be engaged for less than \$200 a month.

Dr. Jaggar advocated more meetings during the year with talks of wider appeal.

President Sinclair favored an increase in dues from \$2 to \$5 a year; a permanent librarian; a program for increase in membership. He again stressed the value of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Mr. R. J. Baker asked what effort the Society had made to collect material, and spoke of the present opportunity to buy manuscripts, etc. Miss Jones stated that purchases were made by the librarian together with the consent of the members of the Purchasing Committee.

Mr. Billam-Walker advocated participation in commemorating historic events; he felt that the Bar Association should take cognizance of the 100th anniversary of the arrival at Honolulu of William L. Lee as, he stated, it was the beginning of jurisprudence in Hawaii when, in 1846, Lee was appointed judge. Mr. Billam-Walker requested Mr. Anthony to pass on his suggestion to the Bar Association.

Mr. Alan strongly advocated more meetings during the year. Miss Titcomb suggested commemorating historic events with pageants and referred to an historic museum at some future time for which the Historical Society would be the research center for displays.

Judge Frear moved that the Trustees offer a definite plan to be placed before the membership at a future meeting. President Sinclair offered a further motion, moving that the matter of membership classes and dues be referred to the Trustees for their consideration. Both motions were seconded and passed.

Mrs. Clorinda Low Lucas moved that the Hawaiian Historical Society go on record as being in favor of Sanford Ballard Dole as the name for the new Kaimuki School. This motion was seconded and carried, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the motion to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu.

Dr. Jaggar proposed a revivification of the Society, suggesting that the Trustees consider a succession of important events in the history of Hawaii and advertise the same; that the Society place itself at least once in three months before the public and hold meetings open to the general public at which a talk on the event advertised might be given. Admission could be charged.

Mr. Billam-Walker moved that the Hawaiian Historical Society call the attention of the Bar Association to the fact that in October, 100 years ago, William L. Lee arrived at Honolulu with Charles R. Bishop, and that 1846 marked the beginning of Hawaiian jurisprudence; that the Society request they observe the event with due form. This motion was seconded and carried and Mr. Anthony designated to act.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MAUDE JONES,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

February 26, 1946

To the Members of the Hawaiian Historical Society:

The year 1945 as you know was not an active one in the affairs of the Society. The war reached its climax with the surrender of the Axis powers both in Europe and in the Pacific. The members of the Society like the rest of the community had their attention primarily focused on the immediate stirring events of the day, which resulted in a neglect of the reflective processes of the historian. Possibly because the panorama of history was unfolding before our eyes we lived rather than studied the subject. War has been a great catalytic agent in the past for the production of literature, science and philosophy. Tolstoi characterized the reaction to war in a penetrating soliloquy:

And Pierre pictured all men as such soldiers trying to find a refuge from life: some in ambition, some in cards, some in framing laws, some in women, some in playthings, some in horses, some in politics, some in sport, some in wine, some in the government service.*

The year 1946 marks the 100th anniversary of the arrival of William L. Lee aboard the brig *Henry*. A brief note on Hawaii's first chief justice may be of interest.

WILLIAM LITTLE LEE

(1821-1857)

William Little Lee was born in Washington County, New York, attended Norwich College, Vermont, where he received his A.B. From there he went to the Harvard Law School for one year (1843-1844). At Harvard he studied under the eminent Greenleaf and Story. The latter, in addition to his duties as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, found time to produce his great contributions to jurisprudence.¹ It was on the recommendation

* Tolstoi, War And Peace (Mod. Lib. ed) 506.

of Greenleaf and Story that William L. Lee came to Hawaii, arriving October 25, 1846, on the brig *Henry*, along with Charles R. Bishop. He was promptly thrust into the foreground of the affairs of the kingdom. Three months after his arrival, and at the age of twenty-six, he was appointed the first chief justice of Hawaii under the act to organize the judiciary department,² which took effect in 1847.

The first volume of the Hawaiian Reports containing the opinions of Chief Justice Lee, beginning with the January term, 1847, was not printed until ten years later. The compiler, Associate Justice G. M. Robertson, notes in the preface that the compilation of the law reports was originally intended to be the joint work of the chief justice and himself, but the "feeble state of Mr. Lee's health did not admit of his even seeing them as they passed through the press."³ The volume was dedicated to the memory of the chief justice.

Lee was chiefly responsible for the Constitution of 1852 which marked a distinct advance in the government of Hawaii, making it a constitutional monarchy. This was a decided victory for the vigorous American democratic tradition which Lee advocated as against the British monarchical ideas pressed by Robert C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Some insight into the character of the chief justice may be gleaned from his charge to the jury in a case in which a friend of his was indicted for murder for having whipped a servant, who ran off to the forest and died of exposure. The chief justice submitted the case to the jury as a "painful" duty. He told the jury that he esteemed the defendant "not only as a man of cultivation and refinement but of principle and heart;" but, said the chief justice,

our feelings should have nothing to do with the determination of this case. The accused must be acquitted or condemned by the evidence and the law, after a cool and deliberate consideration, without regard to personal bias or the claims of friendship.⁴

¹ Story, *Conflicts of Laws* (1834); Story, *Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence* (1835); Story, *Commentaries on Partnership* (1841); Story, *Commentaries on Bailments* (1846).

² Third Act Kamehameha III, 2 Statute Laws Kamehameha I (1847).

³ 1 Hawaii, Preface (1857).

⁴ *King v. Greenwell*, 1 Haw. 85, 87 (1853). The report adds that "the jury, after an absence of an hour, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty."

William L. Lee not only filled the office of chief justice with competence but also showed statesmanship in framing the government of Hawaii, sat as a member of the Land Commission and contributed to the work on the Civil Code of 1859. His early death removed from the Hawaii scene a man of integrity, vision and talent.

Respectfully submitted,

J. GARNER ANTHONY,

President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

February 22, 1945 to February 22, 1946

INCOME:

Balance in Commercial Account as of Feb. 22, 1945.....	\$ 406.77	
	21.25	
	699.10	\$1,127.12

DISBURSEMENTS:

Printing and postage.....	\$ 75.00	
\$20.00, 7.40, 23.10, 9.50, 6.00, 9.99		
Books purchased.....	42.30	
\$2.80, 19.25, 13.50, 6.75		
Bishop Trust Co., Ltd. (Safe Deposit and Custodian Fees)	4.80	
Annual Meeting, Mabel Smyth Building Exp.	30.00	
Binding, Magazines and Reports.....	2.25	154.35
Balance in Commercial Account as of Feb. 22, 1946.....		\$ 972.77

ENDOWMENT FUND:

Balance in Savings Account as of Feb. 22, 1945.....	\$2,806.92	
Interest on Savings Account.....	27.16	
Interest on Bond 2554, 617 U. S. Savings.....	12.50	
Dividends, Pacific Gas & Electric.....	75.00	
Dividends, von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.....	77.19	\$2,998.77

ASSETS:

75 Shares von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.....	\$1,517.60	
50 Shares Pacific Gas & Electric.....	1,506.95	
U. S. War Savings Bonds, Series "G".....	500.00	
Cash in Commercial Account.....	972.77	
Cash in Savings Account.....	2,998.77	\$7,496.09

Audited and found correct.

D. W. ANDERSON,
Auditor.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

1945

During the last year this Society has received letters from old and new friends asking for information or for reports or for data about the reports themselves. In fact some of the requests for information have become research projects of great interest. There is one project which has been running over a year now about the newspapers the *Polynesian* and the *Hawaiian Gazette*, who their editors were, what type of presses were used, the type used and innumerable other facts about them, for a man, who is writing a history of Hawaiian stamps.

The other day a letter came from the *Societe des Oceanistes* in Paris asking for the history of the society and for a copy of a report and saying that their society was going to publish a bulletin dealing with the South Seas exclusively and would send us one as soon as it appears. We received a letter from Oslo and another from Denmark asking for bibliographies which were sent on. The world has become smaller again as evidenced by these letters.

The library has been used more this year by your members. A Navy Chaplain who was writing a history of the Episcopal Church used the material from the Society's pamphlet file while another Navy man did a great deal of additional research on his paper on the architectural history of Honolulu. He was forever turning up new material so that what started out as a paper ended as a book.

During the summer there were forty-three books and ninety-three pamphlets catalogued and put in their boxes or on the shelves. The catalogued pamphlets and catalogued book cards were arranged in one file — which is much more useful.

The library received gifts from: Miss Damon of a nicely bound photostat copy of *The First Constitution and Register of Kawaiahao Church* and *The Stone Church at Kawaiahao, 1820-1944*; *The Hawaii Home Guard in World War II* from Colonel Smoot and an article from Harold Bradley on *Observations Upon American Policy in the Philippines*. We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of annual reports and other material from government and private agencies, the Bishop Museum and the University of Hawaii.

Respectfully submitted,

VIOLET A. SILVERMAN,

Librarian.

LIST OF MEMBERS

(Corrected to September 1, 1947)

HONORARY

Professor Ralph S. Kuykendall

LIFE

Ashford, Marguerite K.
Beckwith, Martha W.
Cooke, Mrs. Maude B.
Damon, Ethel M.
Frear, Walter F.
Frear, Mrs. Walter F.
Midkiff, Frank E.

Phillips, James Tice
Phillips, Stephen W.
Robinson, Mark A.
Spaulding, Thomas M.
Von Holt, Mrs. Herman
Westervelt, Andrew C.
Wilcox, Gaylord P.

ANNUAL

Ahrens, Wilhelmina I.
Ai, C. K.
Akee, Vernon C.
Alexander, Arthur C.
Alexander, Mary C.
Alan, Martin
Alan, Mrs. Martin
*Anderson, David W.
Anderson, Robbins B.
Andrew, Archie W.
Angus, Donald
Anthony, J. Garner
Awai, George E. K.
Bacon, George E.
Bacon, Mrs. George E.
Baker, Ray J.
Baldwin, Samuel A.
Ballengee, Milton E.
Ballengee, Mrs. Milton E.
Banfield, Mrs. Nathan F.
Becker, Mrs. Ida D.
Bell, Janet
Bennett, Mrs. George Y.
Billam-Walker, Donald
Billson, Marcus K.

Birnie, Mrs. Charles J.
Black, Mrs. Everett E.
Blom, Irving
Bond, B. Howell
Bowen, Mrs. Alice Spalding
Bowen, Mrs. Lawrence G.
Boyer, Frank O.
Bradley, Harold W.
Briggs, Mrs. Mark
Brown, Alice C.
Brown, Francis H. I.
*Brown, George I.
Brown, Zadoc W.
Bryan, Edwin H. Jr.
Bryant, Mrs. Gerald
Buck, Peter H.
Budge, Alexander G.
Burns, Eugene
Burtnett, Gerald
Burtnett, Mrs. Gerald
Bushnell, Oswald A.
Cades, J. Russell
Cades, Milton
Carney, Mrs. J. J.
Carter, A. Hartwell

* Deceased

Carter, Alfred W.	Eckland, Victor
Carter, Mrs. Reginald H.	Edwards, Webley
Cartwright, William E.	Elbert, Samuel
Castle, Alfred L.	Elkinton, Mrs. Anna C.
Castle, Harold K. L.	Ellis, Thomas W.
Castro, Antonio D.	Emory, Kenneth P.
Caum, Edward L.	Ewart, Arthur F.
Chaffee, Mrs. William N.	Fairweather, Jane
Chamberlain, William W.	Faye, Hans Peter
Christian, Mrs. G. R.	Fennell, Dolla
Clark, T. Blake	Fernandes, Frank F.
Clarke, Mrs. Adna G.	Fisher, Gerald W.
Clarke, John K.	Fisher, Mrs. Gerald W.
Collins, George M.	Fleming, David F.
*Cooke, Mrs. A. F.	Fraser, J. May
Cooke, C. Montague	Fredericks, Pauline
Cooke, George P.	Fuller, George G.
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